

The McGill Daily

Supporting Yale's TAs since 1911

Will Bouchard keep his promise?

UNIONS WON'T ACCEPT CUTS TO SOCIAL SPENDING

by Anup Grewal

These days, Québec's political leaders are buzzing with ideas on how to fight their almost \$4 billion deficit. While this trend is not surprising to most Canadians, Quebecers may have thought their "social democratic" government was different.

The PQ's new mindset has already translated into a \$190 million cut to the province's health and social services sector — resulting in the imminent closure of seven hospitals, as well as the \$180 million cut to what Québec's revenue minister, Jeanne Blackburn, has termed an "overburdened" welfare sector.

And now, Lucien Bouchard, as the PQ's likely new helmsman, is projecting a further \$500 million reduction in social spending.

But Bouchard may have a fight on his hands if he tries to implement these cuts.

Last week, Gerald Larose, head of the largest union in Québec, the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU), said that drastic cuts to social spending are "ripping apart the fabric of social solidarity."

Larose challenged Bouchard to live up to his responsibility to maintain an "acceptable social situation" in Québec.

The union leader's criticisms may have come as a surprise to many people, as he was a prominent supporter of Bouchard's and former Parti Québécois leader Jacques Parizeau's sovereignty campaign last fall.

But the CNTU says that its support for the PQ was never unconditional, adding that it has always criticised the party's attacks on welfare, hospitals and employment in the public sector.

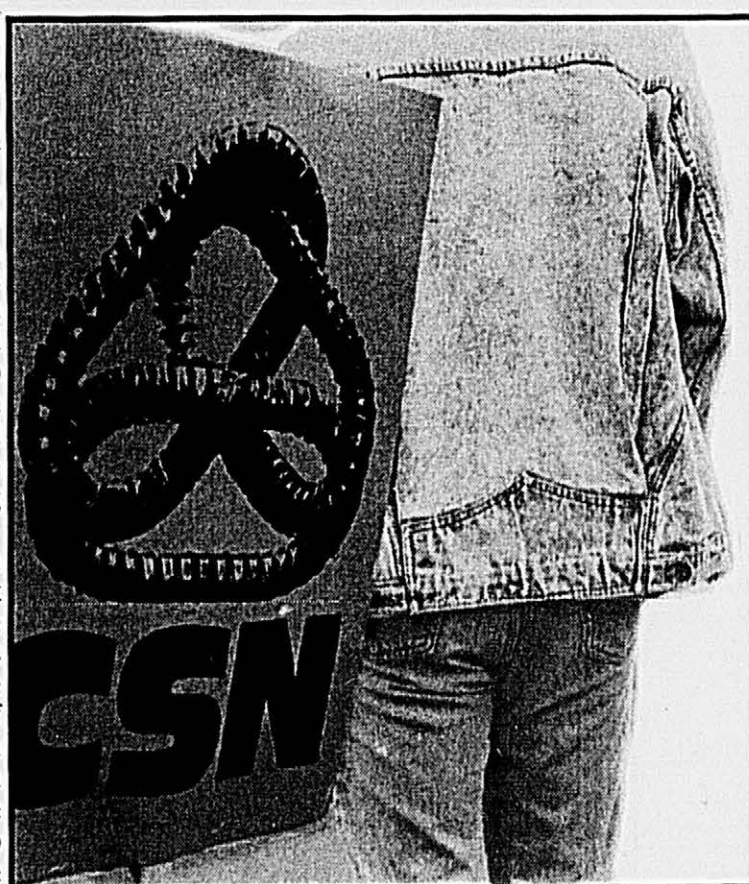
Declared Louis Roy, president of the Fédération des affaires sociales (FAS), a CNTU affiliate, "our position is this: To the referendum... it is 'yes'; to the PQ, it is 'no'; to the Rochon reforms, it is 'no'; to services and jobs, it is 'yes'..."

Commenting that "we [the CNTU], never let anything lie," Arthur Sandborn, spokesperson for the CNTU, hints that the unions in Québec will continue to put pressure on Bouchard to rethink the spending cuts.

Sandborn pointed out that while Bouchard was playing the role of opposition leader in Ottawa, "we got [him] to take a positive stance on social issues."

Now, the CNTU plans to pressure Bouchard to live up to his past rhetoric.

Over the past two years



CSN turns its back on Bouchard

Bouchard has condemned both the federal government and other provinces in Canada for cutting social spending,

saying that "it is unacceptable that new budget cuts be aimed at people already severely affected by economic hardships."

In January 1994, Bouchard stated clearly, "For us in the Bloc, social protection is something that remains inviolable."

But on the eve of becoming premier of Québec, Bouchard seems poised to forget such statements.

DON'T GO THAT ROUTE, UNIONS SAY

McGill

economics professor Antol Deutsch agreed that while Bouchard was in opposition, he had the liberty to accept

the "vision" of the unions. But now that he will be leading the governing provincial party, he will have to deal with the "unpleasant realities."

Deutsch asserted that "the deficit has to be cut because there is no way to go with things the way they are.... But it is how you cut — that is the debate you have to look at."

He added that it is not possible to predict what the next provincial budget in Québec will be like. "We will see what Bouchard does," he said.

But Québec's unions are not about to sit around and wait for the next round of budget cuts in April.

Larose urged Bouchard to resist "the turn towards the right" that other provinces are experiencing. He called for Québec not to follow the solutions of Ralph Klein in Alberta or Mike Harris in Ontario.

Larose insisted that more spending cuts would be a mistake, especially since they

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CASA FIRES EXECUTIVE

By Robin Perelle and Zachary Schwartz

Interim national director accused of fraud

The Canadian Alliance of Student Associations (CASA) has lost another member of its top executive amid allegations of criminal misconduct.

CASA fired Patrick FitzPatrick, its Interim National Director, after allegations of fraud, theft and misappropriation of funds surfaced two weeks ago.

After firing FitzPatrick, CASA representatives met with Ottawa police on January 16 to try to press charges against him.

The police have agreed to investigate two charges, one regarding a fraudulent cheque for \$225, and the other a theft of \$2 000.

Last October, FitzPatrick replaced national director Alex Usher, who temporarily

stepped down for health reasons. Usher left his position as political research officer at McGill's undergraduate Students' Society last year to take the helm at CASA.

Upon returning to CASA headquarters at the start of January, Usher said he acquired information that put FitzPatrick's financial judgment in question.

And in New Brunswick a second investigation is pending against FitzPatrick.

This time, FitzPatrick is being questioned about his role as coordinator of CASA's planned national conference on higher education. As signing officer for the conference, he had authority over the bank account which contained a \$10 000 loan

from CASA.

When Usher returned, the account contained less than \$1 500. Usher is uncertain whether that money was spent on legitimate conference costs.

As well as the missing cash, Usher claims that the conference has run up nearly \$30 000 in unaccounted expenses. FitzPatrick was in charge of all conference expenditures.

The conference has been postponed indefinitely.

THE MCGILL CONNECTION
McGill's undergraduate Student's Society joined CASA last year under the guidance of then-VP External Nick Benedict, though students were never consulted.

Benedict has since resigned

citing personal reasons, though in his case as well there were allegations of criminal misconduct.

Until his resignation last November, Benedict was also a member of CASA's executive, serving as Québec's Regional Coordinator.

Andrea Stairs has succeeded Benedict in both his positions, as vp external to the undergraduate Students' Society and as CASA's Québec Regional Coordinator.

Stairs expressed confidence in CASA's ability to recover from this latest blow to their credibility.

"Please keep in mind that though there is evidence pointing to some wrong doing

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THE OSLO AGREEMENT: A BETRAYAL OF A PEOPLE

The extent to which the so-called "Peace Process" is a betrayal to the Palestinian people becomes clear after examining the Declaration Of Principles signed in Washington on September 13 1993. This article merely scratches the surface by presenting a number of injustices in the Agreement and the letters exchanged directly after between Chairman Arafat and late Prime Minister Rabin.

The first point deals with the basis on which the end result is to be achieved. Article 1 of the DOP states that the final stage of the "Peace Process" is a permanent settlement based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. However, the Palestinians are mentioned nowhere in these Resolutions. Furthermore, negotiations based on these two resolutions demonstrates how the PLO and Israel have com-

pletely ignored all other resolutions passed by the United Nation on this issue. In particular, Resolution 194, which, among many other things, states that Palestinian refugees are entitled to compensation and repatriation, was neglected.

Second, the agreement fails to mention the Palestinians not residing in the West Bank and Gaza, mostly living without a state in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan, who consist of more than 50 per cent of the Palestinian population. This fact alone raises questions and doubts as to the extent to which the agreement is comprehensive and fair. It is also interesting to note that the agreement does not have so much as a single sentence about the 14 000 Palestinians political prisoners in Israeli jails. Furthermore, at the time the agreement was being negotiated, the Israeli government deported over 400 Palestinians whom it accused of disrupting the "Public Order"; however, this issue was never brought up in the agreement or the letters exchanged after the signing. The agreement also states that the whole process is to take place in the form of "interim" phases, yet it lacks a mechanism to go from

one phase to another.

Third, careful study of the DOP reveals that the Israeli army has the right to return to cities from which it withdrew anytime it feels "Israeli interests are being threatened." Thus, if, for example, the elections resulted in a council that chose to govern the self-ruled areas in a way Israel sees as unfit, the army could interfere at will. This essentially means that they are still in full control.

Finally, in recognising the PLO, Israel "recognized the PLO as the Palestinian representative" which may be acceptable until one realises what the PLO had to recognise. The PLO, along with its recognition of the Israeli State and its right to exist, renounced violence and terrorism. This is, in effect, an admission of guilt that it was a terrorist organization; however, the Palestinians and most of the world saw it as a National Organization for the Liberation of Palestine. Moreover, the actions of resistance by the PLO in the past, which were responses to the Israeli occupation, were said to be acts of violence and terrorism. What a shameful way to describe the history of the Palestinian resistance movement.

Hyde Park submitted by Zaid Qadoumi

letters

On Kashmir To the Daily,

This refers to the January 8 interview by Ahmer Qadeer on Kashmir with Kahlid Hasan.

Struggle for Azadi, or being free from all kinds of oppressions does not exclude the secular Muslims and the religious minorities of Kashmir. Nor does it exclude the foreign tourists in the Valley. Amnesty International stated in its June-July (1994) report: "Hostage taking violates all basic humanitarian laws, and does not further, in any way, the protection of human rights." It was a Norwegian tourist, Hans C. Ostro who was killed by the hostage takers from the five trekkers; not a Swedish one.

It is time to recognise the plight of the minority community in Kashmir, where Muslims are a majority. The cross-border terrorism forcibly pushed out the minority Hindus and Sikhs out of the Valley, and 99 per cent of the total population of the Hindus are now refugees in their own country. Some 5 000 members of the community have died in camps, or in the transits, about

1 100 minority Hindus were killed, 105 educational institutions were damaged, or forcibly occupied by the militants, 103 religious and cultural institutions were destroyed; 14 430 business houses were destabilised and 95 per cent of the minority Hindu and Sikh houses were looted.

It was stated in the article that prior to 1947 armed Hindu gangs from East Punjab tortured Muslims in Jammu. There was no historical account of those stories. History stated that Punjab's King Raja Ranjit Singh's army defeated the Mughal governors and ruled from Kashmir to the Arabian seas in the 19th Century (1845-1849). There was no East or West Punjab at that time. The capitol, City of Lahore, was in the West Punjab of today's Pakistan. Recently the Doda district of Jammu experienced several attacks from the militants of the valley.

P.B. Mukhopahyay

Kashmir interview propaganda? To the Daily

In his article on the Kashmiri uprising (Jan. 6), Ahmer

since 1911 The McGill Daily vol 85 • no 43

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Printed on 20% recycled paper.
ISSN 1192-4608

The McGill Daily

comment**CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS****NOT A RADICAL IDEA****What a closer look at Canada's deficit reveals**

This February 7, thousands of Canadian students will take to the streets to send the federal government a clear message: We don't want to live in a country which cuts social services — like accessible education — while ignoring billions of dollars in potential revenue.

Do those 'radical'-sounding words turn you off? They shouldn't because they're really not all that radical — they're just basic math.

Think about it: The government says our deficit is out of control so we have no choice but to tighten our belts and cut expenditures, right? Wrong.

The government does not have to cut the programs that keep people alive to adjust its spending to income ratio. It can increase its revenues instead.

For starters, it can collect the billions of tax dollars that slip through its gaping tax loopholes every year.

Did you know, for example, that Bell Canada alone owes the Canadian government — and people — over \$2 000 million in deferred taxes that it will probably never pay?

Or that the Canadian government would make an additional \$4 000 million in revenues each year if it charged a two per cent interest rate on its deferred corporate taxes?

Now do you still think social services should be cut and tuition fees allowed to quadruple?

Some members of McGill's Students' Society seem to think so. At the last council meeting on January 11, VP Internal Jen Harding used a copy of last year's student plebiscite to assure her fellow councilors that 70 per cent of McGill students favour a raise in tuition.

Do you want to pay more money for your education while the richest members of our society pay next to nothing?

At that same council meeting, many of our elected representatives were reluctant to support the Feb. 7 National Day of Action because they don't feel comfortable asking corporations to pay taxes.

Maybe our elected reps don't know that of all the G7 countries, Canada has the lowest level of corporate contributions to public funds — even lower than the United States. Maybe someone should tell them.

The fact is that in 1992 corporate taxes accounted for less than 10 per cent of the federal government's income, while personal taxes made up almost 50 per cent of the pot — and that's not counting the 98 000 Canadians with annual incomes over \$100 000 who squeezed through the tax loopholes and didn't contribute a single cent.

So the next time Federal Finance Minister Paul Martin

tries to tell us that the only way to fix the deficit is to cut social spending on stuff like our education, we can say that's not true.

We can suggest that the government collect a few billion dollars in back taxes before they start raising our tuition fees.

We can also suggest that our SSMU councilors put their discomfort aside and try a bit harder to protect our interests — instead of being so reluctant to offend the large corporations who owe us tons of money.

We can even quote Michael Mancinelli, a member of the Canadian Federation of Students' national executive who is helping to organise the February 7 national demonstration. He says, "The deficit and the debt were not caused by social spending.... It's disgusting that governments are now demanding that the poor and unemployed [like students] shoulder the burden of the debt."

So where will you be on this year's National Day of Action?

Thousands of concerned students from across Canada will be raising their voices to show those who think there's no choice but to cut social services that there are alternatives.

And they want you to join them.

Comment by Robin Perelle

Qadeer proves his worth as a clever propagandist. With the help of Kahlid Hasan, Mr. Qadeer manages, once again, to deceive the reader and spread further his anti-Indian/anti-Hindu vitriol. For example, the article states that Kashmiri Muslims rose up against the Indian government following independence and formed Azad (Free) Kashmir. This is not true. This part of Kashmir was occupied by Pakistan during the brutal invasion that closely followed independence. The same invasion forced the people of Kashmir, Muslims and Hindus, to accede to India. At present, Azad Kashmir bears its name, as it is under the iron grip of Islamabad.

Qadeer and Hasan also state that the Hindus of Kashmir left their homeland of their own free will. This is also not true. The Hindus were driven from the valley by the merciless oppression meted out to them by the terrorists. To this day, many of these Hindus still live in refugee camps, and quite a few wonder how their erstwhile neighbours could have developed such a venomous hatred

towards them.

Hatred is still endemic in Kashmir. How could it not be? Every Muslim child in the sub-continent is taught to hate the Hindu. It is irrelevant that their ancestors were Hindus. It is irrelevant that the Muslim conquerors murdered Hindus who did not convert and destroyed virtually every temple in their sight. It is irrelevant that amity should come before religion.

The hatred is simply more acute in Kashmir because of the intense propaganda, Pakistani literature, radio, and television broadcasts have penetrated into the heart of the Kashmiri. And the terrorists continue to brutalize the non-conformists.

The nature of the conflict is becoming clearer with every innocent individual murdered in Kashmir. The terrorists' mistake was to start killing westerners.

B.N.C. Patel
Ph.D 2

A letter to the president of Yale

Richard Levin
President
Yale University
New Haven, Connecticut
cc: The McGill Daily

Dear President Levin
I am writing on behalf of the Post Graduate Students' Society at McGill University. We wish to express our concern with the intimidation tactics that your administration is using against the striking teaching assistants.

We are appalled to hear of the threats that have been issued, and the disciplinary actions that have been taken against those participating in the strike. We decry such a blatant misuse of power and we are saddened that the administration of one of America's finest universities has been instrumental in these violations of the fundamental right of individuals to participate in collective action.

It has been said that the health of an institution, family or relationship can be seen in its ability to resolve conflict. Could an institution employ such violent conflict manage-



The Daily's annual special Black History Month issue is coming out on Monday, February 5. Articles and opinion pieces, poetry, photos, graphics and artwork welcome. If you have a photograph or a piece of artwork which you would like to submit for the cover of the issue please bring it by. Those interested can call Mel, Verki, Verda or Sondra at the Black Students' Network (398-6815). or Robin at the Daily (398-6784).

Deadline: January 30

ment strategies as yours, and still claim to be in good health? We think not. We urge you to demonstrate that your institution is in fact capable of health: We request that you cease these measures of intimidation. We further urge you to demonstrate that Yale is worthy of its time-honoured reputation of excellence: We ask that you end your totalitarian regime. Finally, we urge you to demonstrate your strength: We call you to bargain in good faith with the Yale TA Union.

Erin Runions
vp external affairs, Post Graduate Students' Society

Praise to the Pantheon To the Daily

Resisting the temptation to participate in the debate ensuing relative to the cost of McGill's pantheon of snow, a sincere thanks appears in order to the students and staff engaged in its construction.

Working in less than optimal conditions, dedicated crew will create an important symbol to which campus visitors can re-

late and remember anniversary celebrations. Serving as a convenient focal point, the structure will provide an intriguing and well sheltered environment to conduct planned activities while promoting opportunity for social interaction.

As well, its ecologically 'friendly' building material will lend it a variable character as warmer weather encroaches, in sharp contrast to more 'permanent' (but similarly temporary) alternatives necessitating definite decisions regarding dismantling date and material disposal.

Clearly the School of Architecture has chosen the more sensible approach, the same sensitive thinking which went into the selection of the commemorative banner now adorning the MacDonald Harrington building facade.

As evidenced by the inquisitive and animated looks of passersby, many do appreciate the aesthetic addition to McGill's lower campus area.

Mark N. Koenig
School of Urban Planning

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RACISM OR IGNORANCE?

A PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF HARASSMENT

by Ogochukwu Okpalaobieri

I was warned.

Prior to my departure from Kenya, where I live, to Canada family and friends dished out advice on how to cope with the weather, work and culture shock.

"People will ask you some

silly questions," they said, citing examples like "How did you get here — did you swim?" and "Do you know how to use a telephone, or a fridge and other basic facilities?" One friend told me about a roommate of hers who, on learning that my friend hailed from that far-off planet, Africa, proceeded to demonstrate to her how to use a toilet.

On arrival here, lo and behold, it started happening to me. Most people were fascinated that I came from so far away. A few others looked at me as you would a Calculus III problem, and asked me, speeeaa-kiing veee-rrry sloowww-llly and steeesssing eeeach syll-lla-ble (presumably so I would understand what they were saying), if I felt lucky to be here and how special I must feel that I could speak English. A former roommate told me quite bluntly that because I didn't speak as fast as is considered normal here, I would be

considered slow and/or dumb. She had to repeat that about three times before I understood what she was saying.

Well, all that and more I can put down to basic ignorance. These people had probably never encountered any Africans before and were simply reacting to me based on their preconceived notions of what life is like in Africa. You know — the starving masses of gibberish-speaking refugees that is such a favourite portrayal of Africa in OXFAM and World Vision advertisements.

What I cannot fathom is how a well-educated, well-read and probably well-traveled professor at this prestigious university in metropolitan Montréal would interview me for a job and then tell me bluntly that because I am black, the people with whom I would be communicating (on the phone) would not feel comfortable dealing with me. The way he put it was in that 'halting, trying to find the right words to say something that really doesn't have any business being said in an interview' way — something like, "Well, you know..., some people will, well..., because you're black..., well you know what I mean."

Wait a minute, I know what you mean? He said it, not I, so how should I know what he means? Or perhaps I should have realised by now that black skin colour is a handicap. Needless to say, I was quite shocked and taken aback by this statement. The fact that my colour had to come into this at all was both frustrating and frightening. Of all places I thought I would have to be wary of out-and-out discrimination because of my colour or any other facet of my being, for that matter, this "world-class, international" university was certainly one of the last on my mind. How naive of me!

Also, since I was talking to these people on the phone and

not even meeting them in person, how could the issue of my colour possibly come into play? Was he implying that my voice just oozed 'blackness' and this would be offensive to certain people? What exactly does a 'black' voice sound like? Why was he even making a character judgment on these people who he thought would be uncomfortable dealing with me? Who authorised him to classify them as bigots and racists?

I knew from an article I had read in the Alumni Quarterly Fall 1995 issue of *McGill News* that the professor had been a "child survivor of the Holocaust." His own past, he said "assumed an important role in [his] psychic disposition." What's puzzling to me is that someone so in tune with the damaging effects of discrimination and prejudice would even think of putting someone else in the position where they felt that their race, religion or sex did no fit into the job description. If he doesn't understand and empathise with other minority groups, who will?

After going to the Ombudsperson and then to the chair of the professor's department, an apology was offered (through the chair) plus a chance to sit down and discuss the issue as he didn't mean it that way. Everyone kept telling me that they're sure he didn't mean it that way. Well, what way did he mean it, then? I did not go to discuss anything with him because frankly, if you tell me that I'm too black to do a job, then I can only assume that you mean that I'm too black to do the job. It's one or the other, in black or white, so to speak (pun intended). I didn't want to sit down and discuss while he tried to make me see that he didn't mean what he said and then be expected to say that everything was okay when it wasn't.

So, I guess that is why this article was written. People have to understand that it is

not alright to discriminate against someone for any reason. Everyone has to get out there and educate themselves so that all these fears and preconceived notions about people different from you can be removed. I did not realise that there were still people who could still harbour such stereotypical images of a certain class of people even after all the education and worldliness. Maybe what's why they say the real education is what you learn outside the classroom.

Thankfully, this seems to be an isolated incident (or am I being naive again?), but is one that could have very, very serious and far-reaching consequences in these days of 'racial equity'. Lawsuits have been filed for less.

A friend of mine was complaining about the looks she got, back home, because of her cropped haircut. Just because it was different from what is considered 'the norm', people were wary and distrustful of her. She felt so bad that she couldn't even begin to imagine how people who were discriminated against for something they couldn't change (like sex or colour) would feel. We all have to get over this fear of people or things that are 'different' so everyone can just get on with their lives.

So for me, I'm just disappointed that any article of mine had to be as a result of such a hurtful experience.

If you have experienced racial harassment on the McGill campus, feel free to contact the following people for help:

Black Students' Network 398-6815 Shatner 406

Estelle Hopmeyer

(Ombudsperson): 398-7067

Konrad Ng (Sub-Committee for Visible Minority Students): 284-5324

Lisa Grushcow (VP University Affairs): 398-6797

Shakti Women of Colour Collective (398-7432)

DEVELOPMENT FROM

Team C

by M-J Milloy

For the second time in two years, Prime Minister Chrétien and assorted luminaries from the Canadian economic elite have traveled to Asia on a pilgrimage to seek greater trade for Canadian companies.

Following close in the footsteps of this sojourn however are mounting concerns about the regimes with which 'Team Canada' is forging deeper links.

Last week, 'Team Canada' was in Indonesia, and not even the bounty of expanding trade could distract from Indonesia's continued bloody rule in East Timor.

Over twenty years ago, Indonesia invaded East Timor and subjugated the East Timorese to their political and economic will. The resulting slaughter of the East Timorese is the largest genocide, per capita, since the holocaust of the Second World War.

But whenever uncomfortable questions are raised about the ethics of trading with brutal regimes like those in Indonesia or China, critics are always assured that improvement in human rights will only come as a result of increased development and expanded trade.

There is little discussion, however, about the repeated links between development and the repression of marginal communities — groups like indigenous people, the poor, and women.

And as Canada forges ahead with trade deals in Indonesia, not far off, reports are beginning to come out of Mindanao, an island of the Philippines, about the massacre of indigenous people who have dared stand in the path of progress.

The Solidarity Action Group for Indigenous People, a Filipino human rights advocacy group, has documented the massacre of the Manobo people, at the hands of the Filipino army.

The report from SAGIP details a blockade of the Manobo territory, with food, medicine and outside agencies barred from the region. The only people allowed into the Manobo regions are the planes and soldiers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

The bombing campaign began in August of last year,

with a four day period of attacks on four communities in the province of Surigao del Sur on Mindanao. They were followed in early September with another series of attacks. Along with the air attacks, infantry operations were conducted.

According to the humanitarian group Task

Force Detainees, over one hundred families of Manobo were driven from their homes. The coordinated air and land attack left almost twenty Manobo dead.

The army claimed that only one child died, as a result of playing with a misplaced rifle. When the testimony of more and more Manobo was brought to their attention, the local commanding officer, Chief Arturo Enrile, changed the story, saying that the deaths came as the result of operations against local insurgents, the New People's Army.

But eyewitness accounts provided by SAGIP tell a far different story from that of the military.

The organisation reports that not only did the "Army soldiers [try] to cover the incident through lies and deception," but that "they also paid relatives of the victims for their silence."

"We raised a child and a white cloth and shouted 'We are civilians, spare us'," said Amalia Brital, a survivor of the August campaign.

"After that the bombs were dropped," she explained.

After the bombings, Brital continued, pilots strafed their houses with machine-gun fire, and Brital's surviving family members were forced to flee into the forest.

Another eye-witness to the bombings, Jessel Undayan, also contradicted that the deaths were the result of mistaken identity on the part of the

military.

"I don't think they are blind not to identify my family as civilians. I'm certain that they intended it," she said.

Although the military may dispute the cause of the bombings, the results are clear to the Manobo who lost family members and homes.

According to Sagip, four communities are now completely evacuated, and

"I think the military are bent on driving us out of our land. They have some plans in these areas."

— Innocencia Tana, Manobo leader.

almost eighty-four families in one community alone were driven from their homes.

Innocencia Tana, a Manobo leader, is certain that the military intended to kill and drive out the Manobo from their communities. He is also sure of the reasons behind the two massacres.

"I think the military are bent on driving us out of our land. They have some plans in these areas."

THE MILITARY PLANS

For the last several years, the Manobo have watched as logging concessions and cash crop plantations have eaten away the periphery of their territory. Now, with the advent of Filipino President Fidel Ramos' 'Philippines 2000' plan, pressure on the Manobo and their territory has increased.

The continuing massacre of the Manobo, when placed in the context of the Philippine's

plans to join the ranks of the 'Asian miracles', turns from simply being an isolated tragedy to the symptom of an



DAILY GRAPHIC BY MAX FRANCISCO

ongoing strategy.

'Philippines 2000' is the recent plan announced by Ramos that aims to turn the Philippines from a debt-ridden producer of primary products, like pineapples and wood, to a lightly industrialised producer of export products for Western markets.

The plan — based on models of the growth of other Asian

SUSPICIOUS DEATHS IN TURKEY SUGGEST POLICE INVOLVEMENT

Within the first 10 days of the new year, Turkey has seen the deaths of four political prisoners, a journalist reporting on those deaths and a teenage boy.

In each case, the deaths involved Turkish police or prison guards.

On Jan. 8, 14 year old Cetin Karakoyun was detained on suspicion of theft in Mersin. He later died in custody at a police station, allegedly by an accidental shot to his head.

The four political prisoners died at various times in the context of disturbances at Istanbul's Umraniye Prison. The latest death occurred on Jan. 10.

Autopsy reports suggest the prisoners received severe blows to the head which caused internal bleeding.



Journalist Metin Goktepe was covering the funerals of two of the deceased political prisoners when he was detained by police on Jan. 8. The next day, his body was "found" by the police in a tea-garden, where the authorities claim he had collapsed after having been released.

But witness reports say Goktepe was beaten as he was taken into police custody. An autopsy of the journalist revealed he had a broken rib and trauma to his head caused by beating from a blunt object

and internal bleeding.

Incidents of human rights abuses in Turkey, however, are far from new.

In 1992, 10 journalists covering human rights in the country's southeast provinces were shot dead in circumstances suggesting security involvement. The same year, the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture concluded that torture by police in Turkey was "widespread." A year later, the United Nations Committee against Torture described the problem as "systematic."

Both of these international bodies recommended access to legal council for all detainees and a shortening of the maximum detention period as safeguards against torture. The government has not acted on these recommendations.

More recently, in August 1995 journalist Safyettin The McGill Daily

Tepe, who worked for a Kurdish-owned newspaper, died in police custody in Bilis. Although the police claim he hanged himself, the circumstances of his death remain suspicious.

Responding to the most recent example of suspected police misconduct, human rights organisation Amnesty International is sending a delegation to Turkey to look into the circumstances surrounding the death of Goktepe.

"Investigative journalism is a dangerous profession in Turkey. Metin Goktepe is the latest journalist to die in circumstances that strongly suggest the involvement of the security forces," the organisation said.

Source: *Arm the Spirit from the Internet*

ASSOCIATES OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST THE

SUBJECT OF ATTACKS

For Jennifer Harbury — an American human rights activist living in Guatemala — and her friends, the new year almost began with a bang.

On Jan. 4, police found a bomb in the car of Harbury's lawyer Jose Pertierra in Washington, D.C. The following day, a series of shots was fired at Harbury's home.

Harbury has been a thorn in the side of Guatemalan authorities since 1992 when her husband, guerrilla leader Efraim Bamaca went missing. Since then, she has staged a series of demonstrations and campaigns, including a hunger strike in 1993, to prove that Bamaca was arbitrarily arrested, tortured and murdered by the Guatemalan army. She is also seeking the exhumation of her husband's remains in Guatemala.

Harbury shares her D.C.

THE BARREL OF A GUN

Canada and the Manobo of the Philippines

countries like Thailand and Taiwan — "has been lauded in World Bank circles," according to Vilia Jeffremovas, a

For indigenous groups like the Manobo, who exist on the periphery of the Filipino economy, the plan necessitates that their territory be sacrificed to create growth for an urban elite. This will happen through the expansion of logging, mining and agribusiness operations.

"Under 'Philippines 2000', there will no longer simply be growing crops, but processing them as well. Large companies have to expand their operations to make it sustainable," according to Burn Hagunos of the Canada-Asia Working Group.

"This has led to renewed land disputes between rural and indigenous people," she said.

As pressure on their land increases, the Manobo have no voice in the political system with which to assert their rights.

"Although technically, the government has begun to recognise the political rights of indigenous groups, the government does not allow control over natural resources," said Jeffremovas.

The government, however, does not recognise any rights at all for the Manobo.

Instead, like many indigenous groups in the Philippines, "the government does not even think of them as human," according to Jeffremovas.

"People like the Manobo have been excluded from the [political] talks [over land rights] because it is easier to drive them out," she said.

Along with the goals of

'national development', the military has its own reasons for wanting the Manobo out of the path of progress.

The AFP are "very much involved with corruption," according to Jeffremovas, which reaches from the lowest to the highest levels.

"The military are often paid by companies to drive out people, or top soldiers have interests in companies involved in development projects," according to Hagunos.

Pushed by both foreign corporations and their own government, the AFP are an active player in creating the proper conditions for logging, forestry and agricultural 'development' to thrive.

Hagunos points out that "militarisation always proceeds or accompanies development projects of this nature."

This militarisation often leads to resistance from local communities. This resistance — conveniently terms 'insurgency' by the government — then provides the legitimisation for further, more brutal, military activity.

For the Manobo, all of these forces came together in the two bombing campaigns last fall. The "plans for these lands" came together as the military bombed the Manobo out of their homes and into the forests.

A CANADIAN CONNECTION

The forces of development from the barrel of the gun do not arise only from within the Philippines. As in many other countries around the world, the role of foreign corporations and foreign agencies like the World Bank, have played a large role in creating and sustaining these development plans.

Canada, as well, has played a strong part in informing and equipping the activities of the Filipino government.

In the early nineteen-eighties, with the economy

The continuing massacre of the Manobo, when placed in the context of the Philippine's plans to join the ranks of the 'Asian miracles', turns from simply being an isolated tragedy to the symptom of an ongoing strategy.

stagnant and deeply in debt to foreign banks, the Philippines approached the International Monetary Fund for financial assistance.

In return for economic assistance, the government was forced to begin a series of policy reforms. This agreement — a Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) — tied the Philippines to increasing changes for each additional amount of financial aid.

These reforms have culminated in 'Philippines 2000'.

"Philippines 2000' is actually an institutionalisation of the Structural Adjustment Programme," said Hagunos.

Foreign corporations have

also supported the policy reforms, as it provides them with increased liberty to generate wealth from Filipino resources.

"Land ownership has been amended to allow for foreign corporations to own land," said Hagunos.

Now, large corporations like Del Monte and Dole have little restriction in their economic activities.

Although Canadian companies are so far not involved in Filipino development, the Canadian government has enthusiastically helped support the policies of Ramos.

"The Canadian government openly approves of 'Philippines 2000'," said Joselito Calutay of the Montréal Coalition of Filipino Students.

The Canadian government, not only approves of 'Philippines 2000', but through the Canadian International Development Agency, has helped make it a reality.

"CIDA wants to create an aid structure that fits within the goals of 'Philippines 2000'," according to Calutay.

As in the case of East Timor, the Canadian government is looking the other way while its development and trade policies directly lead to the oppression of indigenous populations. Although Prime Minister Chrétien has stated repeatedly that he believes increased trade to improve human rights, the logical question remains: it has not helped the East Timorese. Will it help the Manobo?



Professor in McGill's anthropology department.

"The plan seeks to repay debt, and 'modernise the economy', and will satisfy the Filipino elites," she said.

For marginal groups like indigenous people, workers and the poor, though, the plan will create wealth for elites at their expense, according to Jeffremovas.

home with other human rights activists, including members of Coalition Missing, an association of U.S. citizens who have been victims of state sponsored violence in Guatemala.

Both Harbury and Peritierra believe the two incidents were not only related to each other but also direct attacks from Guatemalan authorities opposed to her efforts. But FBI investigators aren't convinced. They say they are "still looking into the possibility" as "the neighborhood [where the shooting occurred] is used to gunshots."

Sources: misc.activism.progressive newsgroup

SLOW AID TO HAITI

Donor countries and international aid agencies are finally admitting what many Haitians have known for months: The flow of

humanitarian aid has been slow in reaching the country's needy communities.

Stefan Fluckiger, an official for the World Bank in Haiti conceded that the level of the Bank's aid to humanitarian projects has been "very dismal."

The bank has only dispersed about \$15 million in project aid since the restoration of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power in September 1994.

In contrast, like most other donor agencies now working in Haiti, the Bank's commitment to 'invisible' aid — particularly its support of the government's structural adjustment programme — has been very strong.

The Bank has also contributed almost \$40 million toward balance of payments support — money that Haiti will never see.

Last January, donor

countries offered over \$1 billion to help re-launch Haiti's economy. In return, Haiti had to agree to a rigid structural adjustment programme.

The programme would have forced the government to slash the size of the civil service and privatise state companies, among other things.

The Haitian cabinet refused to accept the deal.

The small amount of humanitarian aid that has reached the country, however, has not improved the standard of living for many Haitians.

"The money to create projects and jobs has been inadequate," said Lesley Voltaire, an aide to President Aristide.

Source: misc.activism.progressive newsgroup

KAREN REFUGEES The McGill Daily

TRAPPED BETWEEN PERSECUTION AND EXPLOITATION

Fifty-five Karen refugees narrowly escaped death when a truck smuggling them from a refugee camp on the Thai-Burmese border to Bangkok caught fire last Tuesday.

The workers were hiding under tarpaulin sheets when the 10-wheel transport vehicle caught fire in Pang-nga province, according to Thai highway police.

"Many people suffered bad burns because the fire broke out after 30 minutes before the driver became aware of the incident and stopped the truck," said Sub-Lieutenant Somchai Boonklob of the Thai police.

Trade in refugees is a growing part of Thailand's booming economy. Thai racketeers visit overcrowded and disease-ridden refugee

camps and offer the Karen cheap work in construction and light industry.

Working conditions for the Karen — deemed "illegal immigrants" by Thai authorities and thus denied rights as workers — are often dangerous and extremely exploitative.

The Karen have been fighting the Slorc, the ruling military junta in Burma, for control of their traditional territory for over seven years. Last year, the Slorc seized the Karen headquarters inside Burma, leading to a massive outflow of displaced people into Thailand.

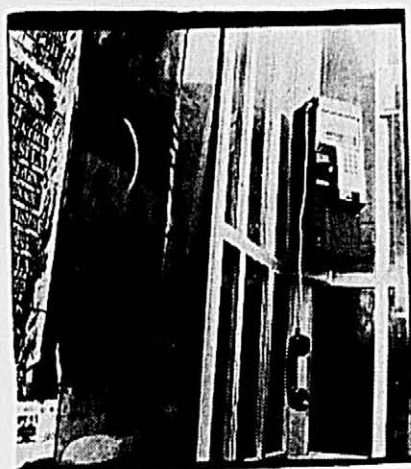
Now, the Karen are trapped between military and political persecution in Burma and economic exploitation in Thailand.

Source: BurmaNet News, Reuters, and the All-Burma Democratic Students' Front (ABSDF)

Nightline holding on by its last thread

McGill's referral service looking to students to help it survive

by Micah Toub



DAILY PHOTO BY LUCY ATKINSON

For the past 12 years, McGill students have turned to Nightline, the university's phone referral and help service, to get answers to their questions about almost anything. This year, Nightline's funds are being completely cut off, so the service will be asking for 25 cents from each student to keep it alive.

Until last year, Nightline was funded regularly by the Quality of Student Life Fund,

which is collected as part of the alumni's Alma Mater Fund. This year, however, the money is about to dry up.

As External Coordinator Hugh Potter explained, the Alma Mater Fund recently stopped prioritising Nightline. "A few years ago the Alma Mater [Fund] decided to stop pushing people to give money to the Quality of Student Life Fund."

Since then, donations have stopped and Nightline has slowly run out of money.

Now Nightline has decided to go straight to the students for support.

This spring they will put a question on the Students' Society-sponsored referendum, asking every student to pay an extra 25 cents per semester to support the service.

As Potter explained, Nightline decided "to put all our eggs in one basket and go

for the referendum."

The Alma Mater Fund decided to give Nightline one last sum of money this year, on the condition that they would look for a new source of funds. No Alma Mater Fund representative was available for comment to explain their withdrawal of support for the service.

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course timetable, as well as exam timetables when they come out.

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selective process at the beginning of the year. Any McGill student can apply, but Nightline cannot assure that they will get in. After the volunteers are chosen, they undergo a 30 hour intensive-training process.

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Harding admitted that there is a small opposition out there that is reluctant to pay more and more each year.

But Potter insisted, "A quarter isn't very much to pay for such an important service."

Potter encourages people to call Nightline for literally anything. "We don't always have the answers, but we try our best."

Nightline can be reached at 398-MAIN (398-6246).

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Threatened with the loss of their teaching positions, graduate students at Yale University ended their strike last Monday, turning in the grades of classes taught last fall. Graduate students at McGill, who have been following the progress of the Yale strike and have declared their solidarity with the striking Teaching Assistants, are appalled by the Yale administration's strong arm tactics.

The Yale TAs decided to withhold grades last December in an effort to pressure the University administration to legally recognise a graduate student union after five years of unsuccessful negotiations. Yale, like McGill, has been increasingly unsympathetic towards the unionisation of their employees in light of financial problems.

The Post Graduate Students' Society (PGSS) has declared its solidarity with the Yale TAs by writing a letter to Yale's president, condemning his administration's handling of the situation. The PGSS is also currently lobbying the McGill Senate to join in their condemnation of Yale, and to acknowledge the right of graduate students to organise without reprisal.

However, according to Erin Runions, vp external of PGSS, getting McGill to recognise the rights of TAs as employees is less than likely.

"We're trying to get a guarantee from the administration that if something similar to the Yale strike were to happen here, that they wouldn't take the same course of action," she explained. "But it's probably not going to happen."

SOMETHING'S ABOUT TO HIT THE FAN

Despite the strained relations between McGill's TA union, the Association of Graduate Students Employed at McGill (AGSEM) and the University administration due to stagnant negotiations over salaries, the chances of a similar McGill TA strike are unlikely. AGSEM, unlike the Yale graduate students' union, is legally certified. Due to tougher Canadian labour codes than in the U.S., the strong-arm tactics pursued by Yale would be illegal here.

However, for the past

twenty-one months, AGSEM has been trying to negotiate a contract with McGill over TA salaries. According to Stephen Targett, President of the PGSS and a member of AGSEM, the University's response has been to drag its feet.

"We're just entering the money talks," stated Targett, "and that's where the shit's going to hit the fan. McGill has been putting up roadblocks at

ity to write theses suffers."

Currently, McGill has no centralised policy towards TAs. Their salaries are set arbitrarily and vary from department to department by as much as 300 per cent. Under the contract AGSEM hopes to negotiate with McGill, TAs would have the right to either refuse additional work, to receive overtime pay, or to defer additional work to another

because they are prepared to work for less money," asserted Potter.

According to Potter there are currently a handful of undergraduates employed as TAs in some departments. Graduate students fear that if negotiations between the TA union and McGill came to a standstill, as they did at Yale, the administration could replace graduate TAs with under-

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The strike triggered a vicious response from the Yale administration which unwaveringly refused to negotiate with the graduate students and resorted to taking disciplinary action against three of the strike's leaders.

Thomas Conroy, the university's spokesperson, said of the TAs, "They are students, not employees," defending the administration's disciplinary action.

Yale threatened to deny strikers letters of recommendation for future jobs, to blacklist them from Yale TA positions and to threaten them with expulsion.

In ad hoc proceedings, the Yale Disciplinary Committee has already found one of the three strikers, Diana Paton, guilty of "disrupting University business" and "refusing to obey an order issued in the line of duty by a faculty member." She has consequently been barred from teaching this semester and a letter of reprimand has been placed in her file.

The legality of punishing a TA for participating in a strike is still contentious. Striking labourers are protected from disciplinary action in the U.S. under the National Labor Relations Act. However, because the Yale graduate students' union is not legally recognised, the question of whether Yale TAs are protected under this act is unresolved.

In the meantime, the Yale administration has indicated that it will not show good faith towards the former strikers and may pursue reprisals against them even though they complied with the ultimatum. According to a written statement by Lafer, formerly striking TAs are still faced with the possibility of being placed under faculty supervision or of losing their jobs.

According to Lafer, Yale Dean Richard Brodhead reportedly stated that anyone who did not think there would be consequences should have thought harder.



PGSS decries Yale's "misuse of power"

DAILY PHOTO BY LUCY ATKINSON

every step."

Hugh Potter, Co-ordinator of AGSEM, is also disillusioned by the administration's apparent willingness to sacrifice McGill's quality of education to avoid a contract with AGSEM. He sees a parallel between the increasing workloads of the Yale TAs, who are responsible for 53 per cent of the contact-time with undergraduates, and that of the TAs at McGill.

"In the past," remarked Potter, "TAs [at McGill] were responsible for fifty to sixty students. In the current situation, TAs are expected to be responsible for eighty to one-hundred students. Either TAs don't spend as much time on each individual student, and the student suffers, or the TA must take on a bigger workload with unpaid overtime with the risk that their own abil-

TA.

The question of salaries is one of AGSEM's central concerns, according to Potter. He pointed out that there has been no salary increase for TAs since the late 1980's, while the cost of living in Montréal has risen by over 30 per cent.

"Graduate students are promised financial support with Teaching Assistant positions," stated Potter. These promises would seem misleading given the tremendous workload expected of TAs and the failure of their salaries to keep up with inflation. "TAs are seen as cheap but highly qualified labour"

AGSEM is also pushing McGill to agree to contract out TA work to undergraduates, a right which McGill has already refused to give up.

"Some departments would rather hire undergraduates

graduate students.

For now, however, AGSEM and the PGSS are giving their full support to the Yale TAs, hoping that eventually Yale will recognise the graduate students' union.

BACK TO WORK WITHOUT A CONTRACT

Like the McGill administration, Yale has been less than responsive to TAs' concerns. In fact, the only recognition Yale has given the organised TAs has been to threaten them, even after they ended their strike.

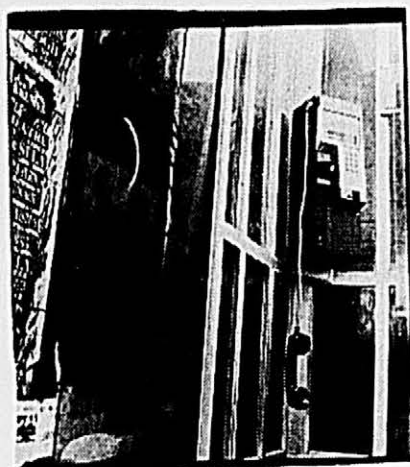
The Yale TAs voted to end their strike in compliance with Yale's deadline for TAs to turn in their grades or be faced with losing their teaching jobs. Many graduate students depend on such jobs to finance their studies.

Gordon Lafer of the Federation of University Employees

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In ad hoc proceedings, the Yale Disciplinary Committee has already found one of the three strikers, Diana Paton, guilty of "disrupting University business" and "refusing to obey an order issued in the line of duty by a faculty member." She has consequently been barred from teaching this semester and a letter of reprimand has been placed in her file.

The legality of punishing a TA for participating in a strike is still contentious. Striking labourers are protected from disciplinary action in the U.S. under the National Labor Relations Act. However, because the Yale graduate students' union is not legally recognised, the question of whether Yale TAs are protected under this act is unresolved.

In the meantime, the Yale administration has indicated that it will not show good faith towards the former strikers and may pursue reprisals against them even though they complied with the ultimatum. According to a written statement by Lafer, formerly striking TAs are still faced with the possibility of being placed under faculty supervision or of losing their jobs.

According to Lafer, Yale Dean Richard Brodhead reportedly stated that anyone who did not think there would be consequences should have thought harder.



DAILY PHOTO BY LUCY ATKINSON

PGSS decries Yale's "misuse of power"

every step."

Hugh Potter, Co-ordinator of AGSEM, is also disillusioned by the administration's apparent willingness to sacrifice McGill's quality of education to avoid a contract with AGSEM. He sees a parallel between the increasing workloads of the Yale TAs, who are responsible for 53 per cent of the contact-time with undergraduates, and that of the TAs at McGill.

"In the past," remarked Potter, "TAs [at McGill] were responsible for fifty to sixty students. In the current situation, TA's are expected to be responsible for eighty to one-hundred students. Either TA's don't spend as much time on each individual student, and the student suffers, or the TA must take on a bigger workload with unpaid overtime with the risk that their own abil-

TA.

The question of salaries is one of AGSEM's central concerns, according to Potter. He pointed out that there has been no salary increase for TAs since the late 1980's, while the cost of living in Montréal has risen by over 30 per cent.

"Graduate students are promised financial support with Teaching Assistant positions," stated Potter. These promises would seem misleading given the tremendous workload expected of TAs and the failure of their salaries to keep up with inflation. "TAs are seen as cheap but highly qualified labour"

AGSEM is also pushing McGill to agree to contract out TA work to undergraduates, a right which McGill has already refused to give up.

"Some departments would rather hire undergraduates

graduate students.

For now, however, AGSEM and the PGSS are giving their full support to the Yale TAs, hoping that eventually Yale will recognise the graduate students' union.

BACK TO WORK WITHOUT A CONTRACT

Like the McGill administration, Yale has been less than responsive to TAs' concerns. In fact, the only recognition Yale has given the organised TAs has been to threaten them, even after they ended their strike.

The Yale TAs voted to end their strike in compliance with Yale's deadline for TAs to turn in their grades or be faced with losing their teaching jobs. Many graduate students depend on such jobs to finance their studies.

Gordon Lafer of the Federation of University Employees

Government cuts feed violence

by Anup Grewal

WOMEN BLOCK TRAFFIC TO PROTEST HARRIS GOVERNMENT

Early in the morning last December 6, Torontonians heading to work near the Ontario legislature found their route blocked by a line of more than 150 women.

The women were there to "send a little message to the government [of Mike Harris] that its cuts [to social spending] are disproportionately affecting women and making it hard to get out of abusive relationships," says Brenda Goldstein.

As women across Canada attended different activities to commemorate the Dec. 6, 1989 Montréal massacre, the protestors chose to make a statement against government complicity about violence against women.

Some women lay down on the road while others drew outlines of their bodies on the pavement in white chalk. Goldstein herself carried a can of red paint to spill symbolically over paper replicas of the Ontario provincial flower, the trillium.

After several warnings by the police, Goldstein explains that "some of us

made a choice to get arrested." Along with Goldstein, 21 other women continued to defy the police and sat down in the middle of the street.

"We said 'we'll stay here for twenty minutes and then we'll leave,'" says Goldstein.

The women were then picked up by police and dragged to paddy wagons where they waited until they were taken to a police station and put in jail. Now, several of the women are in the process of court procedures for their protest.

According to Fiona Miller, another participant in the protest "this December 6 seemed to be the most important because the Harris cuts are taking many initiatives which are hard-hitting on women."

There was a need, continues Miller, "to draw the links to violence against women and these initiatives by the government."

Since coming to power last July, Harris has waged a consistent attack on many social programs in Ontario, including a 21.6 per cent reduction in welfare payments and a five

per cent across the board cut to public funding of programmes.

This has meant, among other things, that centres such as Education Wife Abuse, a prevention centre on domestic violence, have lost 100 per cent of the government portion of their funding, says Miller.

"For the government to think that this type of cutting is not substantial is reflective of their shortsightedness."

"Prevention [of violence on women] is not an expendable thing," Miller said.

Ruth Hislop, of the North York Women's Shelter reiterates Miller's comments. "The cuts will limit women's options if they choose to leave [abusive situations]. They will have less access to education, less access to daycare and less access to jobs."

When women's choices are limited, explains Hislop then, there is a corresponding impact on their ability to leave undesirable, violent environments.

"It becomes a question of the lesser of two evils —

between a home that is oppressive and a system that is oppressive."

If women do leave abusive domestic situations, Hislop adds, once they are accepted into a shelter they are often reluctant to leave, placing further stress on the limited space available in the shelters.

Goldstein points out that even the cuts which are not directed specifically at women will have a significant impact on them. With a 21.6 per cent reduction in welfare cheques, abused women, who often lack the financial means to survive, are not able to get housing.

"Before, if you were on welfare, you could get an apartment because the landlord assured you would get rent. Now landlords won't even rent to someone on welfare because [the tenant] has to make the choice — rent or food," says Goldstein.

Deep cuts made this summer to non-profit and co-op housing will also affect women in their search for affordable housing and the

independence associated with it.

In this climate, Miller says an action of civil disobedience was necessary and that "the pressure needs to be hard and constant."

"When you can't actually talk to ministers and you can't get answers from them, then you have to take the next step."

Referring to the upcoming Omnibus bill, which will introduce more drastic cuts and is expected to be hurried through the legislature on January 26, Miller says Harris and his ministers have to learn that they can't "govern by fiat."

For Goldstein, the overriding fact is that "the [government] knows that they are stomping on the weakest in society. But women who are abused don't need to be abused by the government as well."

And for Goldstein, who just had her court date on Wednesday, 150 women coming out in the cold at eight in the morning is a pretty impressive indicator of the measures Harris is forcing people to take.

continued from page 1

CSN

would fall on those who could least afford them.

"The solution to this crisis does not rest solely on the shoulders of society's most vulnerable; it should fall neither on the unemployed nor the workers," Larose stated.

The CNTU's leader is determined to stop Bouchard before he abandons his commitment to Québec's social safety net.

As recently as November 21, at the announcement of his candidacy for premier, Bouchard reiterated that commitment, saying, "We must embark together upon the path to recovery, business people, with the unions, the public sector in concert with the private sector, women and men, academics and workers, the elderly and the young, anglophones, allophones and native peoples side by side with francophones."

He then called for an economic summit in Québec, before making any new decisions on social spending.

According to Sandborn, the unions had hoped to use the summit to convince Bouchard not to "go that route that the other provinces are going..."

But Bouchard's recent announcement of an additional \$500 million in cuts to social spending suggest that he may already have broken his promise, putting the deficit ahead of the people.

Insisted Sandborn, "Unions have been big players in Canada — we have a representation of about one in every 43 people in Québec — and governments must take unions into account...."

"For those of us who believe in social justice and equity, this is a big year in the battle to defend our social safety net," Sandborn concluded.

by Mr. FitzPatrick he has not yet been charged with any crime."

"I would also like to stress that while the discoveries of such irregularities have posed a significant obstacle to the day-to-day operation of the organisation, the Board of Directors feels that CASA will continue to operate successfully with the support of its members," Stairs insisted.

But University of New Brunswick student council president Kelly Lamrock disagreed. "We're quite concerned [about CASA's] financial stability," he said.

He said his council made the initial complaint that prompted CASA's internal investigation.

Approximately \$13,000 has been charged to UNB's Student Union alone, "and that seems to be just the tip of the iceberg," Lamrock added.

The McGill Daily

continued from page 1

CASA LOSES ANOTHER

"CASA's budget is not the sort that can absorb these kinds of things. The organization is months old, it's in its infancy and this is a hell of a blow," Lamrock observed.

After providing FitzPatrick with a line of credit in October to organise the national conference on post-secondary education, Lamrock said he and several other members were concerned by the expenses submitted to council.

"Suddenly, \$600-a-night hotel bills started to come in... We got a bill for about \$10,000 in letterhead," Lamrock said.

In November, the UNB Student Union passed a motion demanding a full financial account from FitzPatrick by Jan. 7, 1996.

At the time, FitzPatrick denied any wrong doing.

On Nov. 25, FitzPatrick wrote an e-mail message to Dalhousie student council

president David Cox that said: "With regard to the allegations of 'financial misappropriation', I don't know what to say other than to repeat what I said to you in our conversation some weeks ago: THESE ALLEGATIONS ARE COMPLETELY FALSE."

Despite the allegations, FitzPatrick maintained sole signing authority over CASA's conference bank account.

Lamrock says FitzPatrick has yet to submit a report and stopped returning calls after the November meeting.

"It will take a few weeks for the dust to settle from this," CASA's National Director Usher admitted. "The shock is still setting in."

FitzPatrick was unavailable for comment.

Sources: The Ubyssy, The Dalhousie Gazette, CUP Bureaus

CLASSIFIED ADS

Ads may be placed through the Daily Business Office, Room B-07, University Centre, 9h00-14h00. Deadline is 14h00, two working days prior to publication. **McGill Students & Staff** (with valid ID): \$4.55 per day, 3 or more consecutive days, \$4.00 per day. **General Public:** \$5.70 per day, or \$4.85 per day for 3 or more consecutive days. Extra charges may apply, and prices do not include applicable GST (7%) or PST (6.5%). Full payment should accompany your advertising order and may be made in cash or by personal cheque (for amounts over \$20 only). For more information, please visit our office or call 398-6790. **WE CANNOT TAKE CLASSIFIED ADS OVER THE PHONE. PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD CAREFULLY WHEN IT APPEARS IN THE PAPER.** The Daily assumes no financial responsibility for errors, or damages due to errors. Ad will reappear free of charge upon request if information is incorrect due to our error. The Daily reserves the right not to print any classified ad.

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Students or persons wishing to nominate a student may pick up application kits at Students' Society General Office, 3480 McTavish Street, Room 105.

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• Conference: "Crisis and Struggle for Democracy in Nigeria" with Nobel Literature Prize laureate Wole Soyinka and former Canadian Minister of External Affairs Flora MacDonald. Leacock 132, Room 132, 20h. Info: Alternatives 982-6606.

Tuesday January 23

• Find out about the Philippine's and Canada's role in selling Filipina women. Shakti and Montreal Coalition of Filipino Students (MCFS) presents a screening of "Brown Women, Blond Babies." 18h, Union 310.

• United Zionist Council presents Michel Allon of the Aliyah Department speaking on "Too Bourgeois for Aliyah?" at the Hillel House, 3460 Stanley St.

• The Student Electronic Communication Collective meeting at 17h30 in Union 412. Everyone is welcome.

• Are you a person of colour who is gay, lesbian, bisexual, or trans-gender? Give your ideas for a queer group for people of colour. Co-sponsored by LBGTM. 18h30, QPIRG office. Info: 398-7432.

Wednesday, January 24

• The Society of Undergraduate Mathematics Students and the McGill Department of Math-

Monday, January 22, 1996

ematics and Statistics present "Mathematics in Orbit" by Gloria Redden and Alfred Ng of the Canadian Space Agency, Burnside 1B36 at 16h. Part of the lecture series in Applied Mathematics. For more information: SUMS@MGM.LAN.MCGILL.CA

• Liberal Club General Meeting, Shatner Bldg. rm. 302, 16h30.

• Society of Undergraduate Mathematics Students and McGill Department of Mathematics and Statistics presents "Mathematics in Orbit" by Gloria Redden and Alfred Ng, Canadian Space Agency.

• The Volunteer Bureau of McGill hosts a Volunteer Symposium/Fair, Shatner Ball-

room, 11h-14h. An opportunity to meet over fifty Montreal area volunteer groups and find out how you can offer your time and services.

Ongoing

• Mount Sinai Hospital is recruiting French and/or English speaking volunteer animators for the 1996 School Health Education Program. Experience in the health care or educational fields would be beneficial. Training is available. Volunteers also needed for the Palliative Care Unit of the hospital. Call 369-2222, local 1331 for more information.

• Jewish Family Services of the Baron de Hirsch Institute is recruiting volunteers for a new community based support program serv-

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• LOAF Organic Food Co-op orders produce and bulk dried good on Mondays, 14h30-18h. QPIRG office, 3647 University. Info: Rebecca French or Melanie Fearon, 398-7432.

• Mount Sinai Hospital Center seeks French and/or English speaking volunteer animators for the 1996 School Health Education Program. Experience in health care or education fields would be beneficial. Info: Coordinator of Community Relations and Volunteer Services, 369-2222, local 1331.

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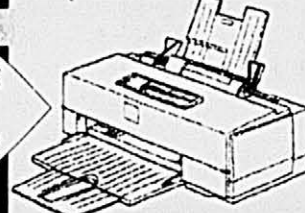


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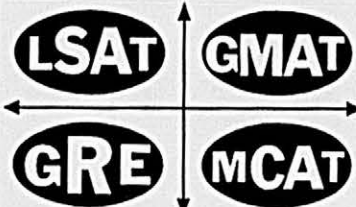


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